

pelin across the city, but every car had been taken. No one appeared frightened.

Selfridge said that as far as he had been able to learn, thirty-eight had been killed and 124 injured in the raid.

Mrs. Betty Ramsey, assistant first-class stewardess on the Philadelphia, was riding on a bus directly behind the one struck by the bomb.

"It was a terrible sight," said Mrs. Ramsey. "I fainted when I saw it. I don't know what happened after that."

Oscar Shaw, a vaudeville artist, was playing in the Alhambra Music Hall when the raid occurred.

"The 'boom' of the bombs when they struck could be plainly heard through the theater," he said. "We immediately dismissed the crowd, which had started to throng out onto the streets. Then came the crack of the anti-aircraft guns, and the shrapnel bullets, falling, beat like a terrific hail on the roof."

STARTLING EFFECT OF BOMBS.

"It was a tremendous sight when the Zeppelins arrived," said Edward Fowell, another eye-witness. "First came the crash of the first bombs, which could be heard for miles. Then the lights went out—all but the searchlights which picked out the yellow-brown gas bags outlining the sky. The effect of the bombs was startling. I believe that one dropped on the Slinger building would blast out the interior clear to the bottom."

St. Paul's, London's historic church, narrowly escaped Zeppelin bombs, according to Frederick Coudert, a law partner in the firm of Messrs. Coudert, Bonin & Co., who was in the city at the time. The German airman caused considerable damage in Newgate street, a few squares from St. Paul's, Coudert said.

England is strongly fortified in a financial way, despite the tremendous sums of money being spent daily for war purposes, in the opinion of L. P. Marcossion, a financial writer, also a passenger.

"Only the fringe of England's financial resources has been scraped," said Marcossion.

He said he had it on the highest authority in London that conscription surely is coming.

Rush To Spectacle.

Frank C. Page, son of former American ambassador to Great Britain, who was another passenger on the Rotterdam, estimated roughly that between thirty and forty persons were killed in London by the Zeppelins.

"Anti-aircraft guns had been concealed in Grosvenor garden," said Page. "When they began firing, people rushed out from the finest homes in London to see the spectacle."

Page estimated that the Zeppelins were from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the city.

Granville Barker, noted English playwright, called the sky attack on London "the greatest stupidity of the whole war."

Describe Raid.

The recent Zeppelin raids over London are described by Haddon Chambers, English playwright, in a wireless message from the steamer Rotterdam to the New York Times.

Mr. Chambers' account, in part follows:

"I have not yet seen a Zeppelin. Many of my friends in London have been more fortunate, and my valet, William Hogg, had the experience of his life the other night as you shall hear presently."

"On the night of the great raid an American friend, Mr. Marcossion, dined with me at the Carlton. We discussed during the dinner as to whether we should walk the streets in the ungodly night after the raid, or whether we should stay at home and watch the flames of the Zeppelins and the new act of Piner's play, 'The Big Drum.' Marcossion, who was all for the theater, carried the evening and we just missed seeing the Zeppelins and gained seeing an English audience under fire."

By 10:30 o'clock we were in the stage. Alexander in her box, the stage. The act opened with a scene between two men played by Sir George Alexander and another actor. It had only been in progress a few minutes when the guns began to boom most furiously. They sounded as if being fired in the street outside. At first no one in the house moved, but presently a section of the gallery arose and started for the doors. Small bursts of shrapnel fell on the roof above their heads.

Alexander said to the footlights and said: "Ladies and gentlemen: Should it become advisable to leave the theater I will tell you so here as outside."

"There was a round of applause, and the gallery sat down. In no other movement of the house had there been a movement."

No Panic in Theater.

"Alexander then came to our side of the stage and said to me: 'Haddon, would you mind asking Helmsley to come around to me when he is not busy?' Adjoining his box, I called out from the box: 'Certainly I will, old chap.' The house seemed tickled at our intimate tone and laughed considerably while Helmsley hurried to our side."

"I found that Helmsley, the acting manager, who is a special constable, had been called away on duty, and when I returned to the box the play was again progressing, and so much of it as could be heard through the intermittent booming of the guns was being quietly listened to by that unforgettable London audience."

"When we reached the streets the storm had passed, and the only local interest was to be found in the swiftly moving fire engines going eastward."

Saw One Zeppelin Hit.

The statement of Chamber's valet, William Hogg, is as follows:

"On Wednesday I went up to Highgate, just outside of London, to see my wife. There had been a raid on Tuesday night, and the Zeppelins were coast, so naturally we talked about it and wondered if we should ever see a Zeppelin. We were soon to have our wish gratified."

"We went to bed about 10:30. At about a quarter to eleven we were startled by a loud boom. I said to my wife, 'Zepp.' We got to the window and we saw a wonderful sight."

"From where we were it seemed as if the world was a theater and we were in the best of seats, suspended in a horizontal position, outlined by a wonderful dark blue sky streaked with stars, and a long oblong object, a huge bar of gold. That was the Zepp. Huge flashes of light were searching the sky for her companion, if she had any, while one searchlight held her in view."

"The boom of the guns was terrific, and flashes of the bursting shrapnel

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The forecast for the District of Columbia—increasing cloudiness tonight, probably followed by showers in early morning or on Tuesday; somewhat cooler Tuesday.

TEMPERATURES.

U. S. BUREAU	APPELCK'S
8 a. m. 55	8 a. m. 55
9 a. m. 58	9 a. m. 58
10 a. m. 60	10 a. m. 60
11 a. m. 62	11 a. m. 62
12 noon 64	12 noon 64
1 p. m. 66	1 p. m. 66

TIDE TABLE.

High tide at 2:28 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.
Low tide at 11:58 a. m.

SUN TABLE.

Sun rose at 5:45; Sun sets at 6:00

Light automobile lamps at 5:30 p. m.

BRITISH EMBASSY TO GET PROTESTS FROM U. S. PACKERS

Ready to Receive Applications of American Importers for Modifying Blockade Order.

PAGE INQUIRES INTO DELAY

Reported That English Representatives Are Placed in Embarrassing Situation.

The British embassy is expected to notify the foreign trade advisers of the State Department within the next forty-eight hours that it will receive from the advisers applications of American importers for a modification of the British blockade order, permitting Austrian and German goods, contracted for prior to the date of the order, to pass to America through neutral ports.

On the highest authority it was also learned today that American Ambassador Page, acting on orders of the State Department, had demanded of the British government a reason for its delay in putting into effect a modification of the order in council which was promised on September 6.

Page, in his report to the State Department, laid before officials today, said the British government, had agreed to order its embassy here to receive applications from Americans who wished to share in the order and the State Department was certain today that the delay over settlement of these cases was now ended.

Department Not Notified.

Despite the promise of the British government on September 6, to modify the blockade order "within a few days" to allow Austrian and German goods contracted for prior to the blockade order to proceed to America via neutral ports, and despite the statement made at that time by Ambassador Page that such applications would be received by the British embassy here through the State Department's trade advisers, the Department today has received no notification from the British embassy of its willingness to receive such documents.

The impression prevailed in official circles that the British government, in spite of such assurances to the American applications from the trade advisers, was endeavoring to delay the situation in London by formally and officially acquiescing in the British embassy's refusal to receive such documents.

Result, 100 Applications.

The net result of the dilatory tactics of Great Britain was the accumulation of more than 100 applications at the office of the trade advisers here in an embarrassing situation. The British interests were not allowed to mark the end of the long delay over this matter and American importers were expected to receive their shipments as soon as the British embassy could pass upon the proofs of contracts.

No statement was made by the British embassy today on this point. In connection with the New York World's charges that Great Britain was blocking the American purchases of British raw material which refused to sell their finished products where Great Britain's service to the latter was being rendered, commercial attaché of the embassy, would make no statement nor would discuss the subject in any way.

Packers Will Protest

Prize Court Decision; Coming Tomorrow

Although the State Department has not yet been so advised officially, one or more representatives of the Chicago packers will protest to Acting Secretary Holt over the decision of the British prize court condemning certain cargoes of meat.

The State Department does not intend to act until the purchasers of the meat have been notified of the decision. The government is waiting for the packers to carry the case through the highest court.

Although there is some indication that the government is not convinced the packers were not engaged in trying to ship goods to Germany, the principles involved in the decision are such that it seems certain the State Department will interfere if the highest court upholds the prize court.

Pageant Rehearsals to Be Started Tonight

The first meeting of the participants in the pageant, "The Star of Ethiopia," will take place in Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, M street, northwest, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, tonight. The master of the pageant, Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, will be present, and the directors and trainers, including Charles Burroughs, Mrs. Dora Cole Norman, Mrs. Helen Curtis, and others, Miss Mary Europe will render selections of pageant music.

The pageant will be given October 11, 12, and 13, at the American League ball park. It is designed to celebrate the Thirtieth Amendment.

GOVERNESS DYING FROM POISON DOSE

Chevy Chase Woman Selects Philadelphia Railroad Station to Take Drug.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Nina Jackson, twenty-eight years old, of Washington, a governess in a wealthy family at Chevy Chase, is a patient in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, a victim of bichloride of mercury poisoning. She accuses a well-dressed woman, unknown to her, of having given her the poison to her, while she was waiting in Broad Street Station, last Friday night.

The police believe Mrs. Jackson is a victim of her own desire to die. She is in a serious condition, and the doctors say, because of the peculiarities of mercury poisoning, it is difficult to forecast whether she will recover or not.

The woman, who is of a refined type, had refused to speak of herself or relatives from the time when she was admitted to the hospital until yesterday afternoon, when she was questioned by detectives. Then she said her husband, to whom she was married last January, had deserted her. Her parents, she said, were dead, but a sister lives in Ashland, Pa.

Mrs. Jackson was observed in the women's waiting room in the Broad Street Station at 5:30 o'clock on Friday evening by Mrs. Lizzie M. Marguerum, believed her charge. Mrs. Marguerum believed her charge, Mrs. Jackson, was lying her head back and weeping. She said she felt nauseated by the ride from the station to the hotel where she was staying. She seemed grateful for the opportunity.

Another Woman Blamed.

After being there for forty-five minutes, Mrs. Jackson said she would go out into the station to look for some "friends she expected." She remained away for fifteen minutes, and when she returned her condition seemed much worse. She lay on the cot and told the matron that she believed she was dying. At intervals, between acute inquiries of having met her husband, she gave her the pill. Mrs. Marguerum yesterday remembered that her patient also spoke of having been deserted by her husband and that, except for a sister, she was alone in the world.

Mrs. Jackson told the detectives she was a governess, and that she was in this city to take up similar duties in the home of a woman whose name she refused to give. Her home, she told the hospital authorities, was on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C. She said she had been notified the latter to come to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Marguerum said Mrs. Jackson insisted on paying for the milk and eggs ordered by the doctor, and directed her to the kitchen to get them. Yesterday the matron said there was less than a dollar in the purse and she refused to let Mrs. Jackson pay. The woman carried nothing except the milk and eggs. The police Mrs. Jackson said her baggage would be in Wilmington, Del., to which she had fled from her husband.

To those who interviewed her, Mrs. Jackson gave every indication of being innocent. She described the woman whom she believed poisoned her as "of medium height and physique, with chestnut hair and exceedingly well dressed." She said she did not know whether she could identify her again.

Poisoned Woman Known As Miss Cooch to Chevy Chase Acquaintances

In Chevy Chase, where Mrs. Jackson has been known for a little more than a year as Miss Cooch, no one could be found who knew of her marriage or who ever heard of a Mr. Jackson, who might have wedded her.

She left this city ostensibly to visit her sister in Ashland, Pa., and it was expected she would return after a vacation of about three weeks. At the house where she was employed as a governess it was said today that she appeared to be in excellent health and spirits at the time of her departure. No one could be found who heard her say anything that would indicate she was tired of life or had been disappointed in love. She was held in high regard by those who knew her. She went out in the city so far as can be learned the woman had no relatives in this city. At the address on Massachusetts avenue near Fifteenth street, north west, where the woman told the Philadelphia authorities she had lived for a time, it was said today that no person by the name of Mrs. Jackson or Mrs. Jackson had ever been known there.

Contract Frauds Kept Bulgars Cool to Allies

VIENNA (via Berlin), Sept. 20.—Frauds alleged to have been perpetrated on the Bulgarian government by English and French army contractors, damaged the cause of the allies in their attempts to win Bulgaria's support.

French serapion and British motor cars, according to Sofia dispatches, this fact increased army prices in the negotiations.

EVERYTHING READY FOR G. A. R. OPENING HERE NEXT MONDAY

"All We Need to Make Encampment Memorable Is Veterans," Says Gude.

GRANDSTANDS COMPLETED

All Work to Be Done by Saturday So Sunday Crowds Can See Them.

"All we need to make the G. A. R. encampment of 1915 the most memorable in the history of that organization is some visiting veterans."

Such was the announcement of William F. Gude, chairman of the citizens' committee, at the conclusion of today's special session of that body. The meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce, all chairmen being present and presenting reports showing consummate preparation for the reunion which begins next Monday and continues until Saturday.

The reports show that the chairmen and their fellow-committeemen have worked with thoroughness as well as dispatch, and that many entertaining and patriotic events will be staged here during the encampment.

Big Stand Ready.

Chairman Harper, of the finance committee on stands, reported that the big grandstand in Lafayette square was practically complete, and chairs would be placed in it before the end of the week. President Wilson's reviewing stand, which was only roofed, and the carporters have a good start on the construction of the human flag stand at the south end of the Treasury would be awarded today. The construction of the mothers and children wishing to take part in the flag were being received in Potomac Park by the director, W. T. Ashby, rooms 605-606, District National Bank building.

Chairman Isaac Gans reported that headquarters of the decorations committee, which will lend large flags to all citizens desiring them for their homes, were open at 1008 New York avenue today, and that the demand for the standards had been most extraordinarily large.

Arrangements Complete.

W. P. Van Winkle, chairman of the committee on historic sites, reported that arrangements had been completed for the publication of a souvenir book containing mention of 330 places of interest in Washington, and that 75 red, white and blue markers with inscriptions would be placed on 175 buildings in the city tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Van Winkle, the executive committee turned over the sale of the entire edition of the souvenir booklets to a local news company, the price to be fixed at 10 cents each. Chairman said 150,000 booklets would be printed, 5,000 of which would be served for the bona fide delegates to the G. A. R. encampment and meetings.

Dr. Frank E. Gibson, chairman of the entertainment committee, said: "I am ready to go ahead with the show today."

Cash Running Low.

Chairman Harper, who holds the money bag, said the cash was running low, but he believed that with proper economy on the part of the various committees there would be sufficient funds to meet all legitimate expenses. He said \$1,400 had been pledged by various persons, but not paid in, but explained that \$350 of this would be paid by October 1. Colonel Harper said the committee on stands hoped to have at least \$2,000 with which to secure the contract of honor, where the most elaborate display will be made.

J. Callahan's scheme for the distribution of tickets to the reception at the Emory building on the night of Tuesday, September 28, was approved; the accommodations committee reported that it had reserved rooms in all the hotels and about 800 boarding houses for the veterans and visitors who would be able to furnish quarters to at least 25,000 out-of-towners; the Boy Scouts of America reported that it would furnish sufficient "little troopers" to perform all necessary guide, escort, messenger and patrol duty; the chairman of the music committee and committee on campfires and reunions all reported the stage set and ready for the encampment.

Mrs. W. E. Andrews, chairman of the women's citizens' committee, reported that the aggregate of contributions of the day was \$1,421.56, with slight expenses. The executive committee approved her suggestion that in the interest of patriotism flag be sold on the streets from now until after the encampment.

Catarrh a Blood Disease

S. S. S. Drives It From Your System

Because Catarrh affects the nose and throat, causing sores in the nostrils, stoppage of air-passages and gathering in the throat, it has been common practice to treat Catarrh by lotions, washes and sprays applied to these parts. This mode of treatment is entirely wrong. It cannot give permanent relief, and it is liable to irritate and aggravate the trouble. Catarrh cannot be trifled with. If allowed to run on it will disease the bronchial tubes, settle on the lungs, the stomach—indeed it is a very serious disease. Don't treat it locally. The fact that it causes headaches is proof that it is caused by impure and diseased blood. The one treatment that has proved effective in the

300,000 RUSSIANS IN CRITICAL SITUATION

Germans Suffer Enormous Losses in Attempt to Surround Slavs' Vilna Forces.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.—Three hundred thousand Russian troops, falling back from the reign of Vilna, are under heavy attack on both flanks by the Germans, who are making herculean efforts to surround them. Their position is more critical than that of any Russian army since the great Austro-German campaign began. But every confidence was expressed here today that the Slavs either will make good their retirement without being forced into a general battle, or, failing in this, will smash their way out of the German trap.

The Germans have suffered enormous losses in the past few days' fighting in their attempts to encircle the Russian Vilna armies. Cavalry forces attacking the right of the retreating Slav forces are being mowed down by Russian artillery, but resist in their attacks. The Russians attempting to cut off the Russian retreat from the south are within a few miles of the Lida-Baranovitch railway, but are meeting with the most stubborn resistance.

The laws of the German "trap" are being slowly but surely completed. Through the troops of the Czech began withdrawing last Friday. The war of positions that the roads and fields are in splendid condition for a hasty retreat.

The Germans have made slight gains in the fighting west of Dvinsk. It is officially admitted. The village of Ilukst is being occupied by enemy troops.

The Austrians in the Volynia fortress triangle attempted to resume the offensive on Saturday, but their attacks broke down.

Civilians Are Slain as German Shells Wreck St. Menchould Buildings

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Germans bombarded St. Menchould last night, killing a large number of civilians, among them the assistant mayor. The city hall and other public buildings were damaged.

French batteries throughout last night cannonaded the German army positions along the battle front. This afternoon's official communique said the shelling was particularly successful in preventing fresh supplies of ammunition from being brought to the enemy's front.

The Germans bombarded the suburbs of Arras and the front near Crichon. The cannonading was accompanied by five fusillades from rifles and machine guns.

The German fire was hot in the regions of Foucaucourt, Hereville, and

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SLICED Pineapple 2 Cans 25c

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SUNNYBROOK Eggs, 25c doz.

Best Creamery BUTTER LB. 30c

Tracy-Le-Val, the French replying energetically. Before Fontenoy the Germans repeatedly asked the French to advance positions with rifle fire, but did not leave their trenches. The Berry-Au-Bac region was the scene of lively fighting throughout the night. French troops captured a German observation post east of Spaignoul, the war office announced. German batteries that had been bombarding French positions north of Camp Châlons were silenced. One of the German munitions depots exploded. The artillery fighting in Lorraine and Alsace is now becoming more violent. In the region of Band-E-Bapt French artillery dispersed a force of Germans at work on entrenchments.

St. Menchould lies west of Verdun, on the Rheims-Verdun railway, which probably was the object of the German bombardment. The German lines lie near Vienne-Le Chateau, about eight miles north of St. Menchould.

Germans Following Up Victory by New Defeat Of Fleeing Russians

BERLIN (via wireless to London), Sept. 20.—German troops have inflicted another severe defeat upon the Russian southwest of Dvinsk while the encircling movement around Vilna continues.

The Slavs have been driven back through the Novo-Alexandrovsk region toward the bridgehead at Dvinsk. The war office announced this afternoon.

Germans Torpedo Own Submarine by Mistake

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20.—Norwegian fishermen who have arrived at Stavanger, on the southern coast of Norway, state that off the Island of Utstein, a German submarine by mistake torpedoed another German submarine.

They believe that the sunken vessel had been disguised to look like a British submarine. The boat exploded and sank with its crew.

War Department Clerk In Service 50 Years

Congratulations were extended to William W. Barker, a clerk in the office of the Auditor of the War Department today, the occasion being his fiftieth anniversary in the Government service.

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